

democracy, but incline towards the latter. Pure democracy and absolute despotism are the two primitive colours, the shades of which prevail more or less in every kind of government.

THE Sovereignty is in the People. This, doubtless, is true; but it is in an implied manner, that is to say, that the people never shall exercise it but to appoint their representatives, and in a monarchy, that the king shall always be the first magistrate.—Thus, although it be in fact true, that every thing comes from the earth, it is still necessary to subdue it by labor and culture, as we subject the people by the authority and by the laws. The sovereignty is in the people as fruit is in the fields, in an abstract manner. It is necessary that the fruit passes by the tree which produces it, and the public authority by the sceptre which exercises it. *Columb. Centinel.*

Foreign Intelligence.

STOCKHOLM, March 15.
THE Empress of Russia is said to have required of our court, no further intercourse, direct or indirect, with France.

The Duke Regent has given orders to equip a fleet of twelve ships of the line and four frigates, to serve as a convoy to the merchantmen during the present war.—His Royal Highness is determined to observe the strictest neutrality; but these peaceable sentiments are not quite agreeable to the Russian court.

The Abbe de Verninac is expected here as Ambassador from the French National Convention.

A few days ago Count Horn, President of the College of War, died here, in the 72d year of his age.

LONDON, March 30.
Abridgement of the State of Politics for this week.

It is an observation of Lord Bacon's, that "the best things of nature, when corrupted, become the worst—Corruptio optimi fit pessima." There is not a more noble or more animating passion that fires the human breast than the love of liberty. But even this passion, when it bursts the barriers of reason, and lays prostrate every other consideration, degenerates into a torrent of licentiousness, bold and irresistible in proportion to the vigour of that erect sentiment of which it is an unfortunate perversion, which sweeps before it the gradual and leisurely monuments of humanity, refinement, and political and civil government, and restores and threatens the reign of anarchy, commonly followed by that of despotic power. The truth of Lord Verulam's position with respect to things moral and political, is fatally verified by the present disastrous state of France.

A moderate and not unreasonable share of liberty was offered to the French nation by the late excellent King: a greater was assumed, without opposition on the part of the monarch, by the first National Assembly, without due consideration of all the mutual dependencies of the French monarchy, and how strong a head and hand it required to keep together so vast and so complicated a fabric. The political insignificance of the king, unsupported as he was by an intermediary power between the throne and the general assembly, was quickly followed by tumult and not a little bloodshed. The second National Assembly assumed more liberty, and blood began to flow apace. This democracy, according to a very just though nice discrimination, was soon changed into a Laocracy. The mob of Paris gave law to the Assembly and the nation. Horrors and massacres were multiplied, and are still increased. Insurrections begin to appear at Bourdeaux, Lyons, and other places in France, in opposition to the sudden and ill-digested government of the usurpers. Civil war is kindled in the interior, while the world, combined in arms, presses on the frontiers of France. The miseries of that unhappy kingdom

verge fast to the extremity of political distress, that knows no consolation save only this, that it cannot be lasting; and contemplates the alternative of quick recovery or speedy dissolution.

But the ills of this dismal state of affairs are not confined to one country or one age—Liberty is wounded by her votaries ran mad—the cause of justice and freedom is hurt by the injustice of those who only assume her name, and whose moral conduct, unrestrained by moral principle, coincides exactly with brutal appetite and physical necessity.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, APRIL 9.

H A G U E, April 3.
INTELLIGENCE has been received from Gen. Clairfayt, dated at Tournay the 2d instant, advising that General Dumourier had that morning sent to him as prisoners, M. Bournonville, M. Camus, and other Commissioners who had been authorized by the National Convention to apprehend him, and conduct him to their bar; and that, in a letter which he at the same time wrote to Gen. Clairfayt, he declared his intention to march the next morning with his army for Paris.

April 6. The re-surrender of Breda, has completed the rapid deliverance of Holland from the threatened tyranny of French fraternity. How far the events of this short war may have subdued the spirit of democracy, cannot at present be ascertained. Parties still run high, and both sides speculate at this moment pretty freely on the consequences which may flow from the punishment, or mercy that may be administered to the Dutch revolted now taken in arms. The Princes of Orange, through the whole of the present conflict, has judiciously declined appearing too forward in the military councils. Lord Auckland, as British minister, has conciliated the general respect of the confederate powers, by the wise and decided measures he proposed, and which he has had the address to carry rapidly into effect, maugre the wonted system of Dutch deliberation! Gen. Boetelaar and his lovely daughters have been received at court with every possible mark of esteem. The Saxe-Gotha regiment, the principal gallant defenders of Williamstadt, have marched into this garrison on royal duty.

DUMOURIER'S FLIGHT.

BRUSSELS, April 2.
Letter from his Excellency General Clairfayt, to Monsieur Comte Staremberg, Imperial Minister at the Hague, dated Tournay, March 31.

"I lose not a moment in communicating to your Excellency what Dumourier has just written to me, when he sent to our camp eight or nine prisoners, this morning; four of whom, with General Bournonville, he says, were specially commissioned by the National Convention to arrest and conduct him a prisoner to their bar; and, on any resistance on the part of Dumourier, to have him assassinated on the road. "But," adds the writer, "I have been before-hand with them, in securing those commissioners and their deputies as my prisoners." These he has sent under a strong escort to the Prince de Cobourg, after having put seals to all their papers, &c.

"M. Dumourier transmitted me at the same time a list of the prisoners, and concludes by saying, "that he was that instant about to move with the trusty part of his army, in order to destroy those who may further oppose themselves to the public good of France, and to give to that distracted kingdom permanent peace and tranquillity.

"I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

"CLAIRFAYT."

COLOGNE, April 2.
We are this instant informed, that Custine having marched from Mentz, on the 1st inst. to retake Copenheim, the two wings of the Prussian army cut off his retreat, and he was entirely surrounded with all his army, and it was supposed he could not escape.

Every thing is ready for the bombardment of Mentz and Cassel, and if the garrisons do not surrender they will be entirely destroyed.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, April 4.

Intelligence has been received from the Prince de Saxe Cobourg's head quarters at Mons, that an armistice had been a-

greed upon between his serene highness and general Dumourier, the latter having previously consented to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands and Dutch Brabant—That general Dumourier set out on the 2d inst. on his march to Paris—That his serene highness had put his troops into close cantonments, keeping them in immediate readiness to act—That the king of Prussia had crossed the Rhine at Busera, attacked the French at Bingen, Creutzenach and Altheim, took general Neuwinger, 50 officers, 200 non-commissioned officers and privates, 15 cannon and a military chest, and had formed the blockade of Mayence;—That general Wurmsler, with a Prussian corps, was immediately to pass the Rhine at Mannheim, and act on the left of the king—That Worms and Oppenheim were evacuated, and that the enemy had retreated from those places towards Landau. These operations happened between the 27th of March and the 1st of April.

PARIS, April 3.

At length you are in possession of the proceedings of the convention since the time that all communication has been stopped between the two countries. I likewise send you some account of the proceedings of the Jacobin Club, and the Commune, which at this crisis are of considerable importance. The clubs, you will see, now exercise both the legislative and executive functions of government, and while they dictate to the deliberations of the Convention, issue their mandates with all the imperiousness of constituted authority. These I accompany with some little details, which will more clearly shew you the state of facts, and the spirit which prevails in this capital.

By some, Dumourier is accused as a traitor, and as having acted all along with views hostile to his country. By others, his conduct is justified upon the ground of necessity, and represented as the only resource which his present situation allowed. He has been publicly threatened with assassination. In the club of Cordeliers, it was resolved on the 26th March that he and the other commanders of the army should be brought to Paris in order to be tried; "and if," cried some of those present, "they escape the tribunal, they shall not escape us."

In consequence of an order of the committee of superintendance, all the papers of Roland have been sealed up. He is accused of being concerned in the confederacy with Dumourier.

Orders of arrest are issued against Mesdames Sillery, Egalite, Lady Fitzgerald; against Valence, Egalite the younger, Montjoye, and others, who are officers under the command of Dumourier.

Danton, the other day, used in the convention, a simile certainly by no means inapplicable to the present state of the French Legislation. "A great Revolution, said he, is like a metal which boils in a furnace; the statue of Liberty is not yet founded; if you do not know how to manage the furnace, the metal will boil over and burn you."

The Commissioners of public safety have announced to the convention the discovery at Chantilly, of the most valuable effects of the Prince of Conde.—They have already sent to Paris 2208 marks of gold and silver. They state too that they have found there a vast number of letters, among which were some from the late King, the Queen, Madame Elizabeth, Neckar, Calonne, Dubarry, &c. and the secret motives of the expenses of the Red Book, and various articles relative to the Revolution. As it was supposed that much more remained to be discovered, two commissioners were ordered by the convention to proceed to Chantilly. Having reached the place of their destination, they wrote that they had discovered various secret openings in the walls of the palace, in which were new made muskets and ammunition, papers, and two boxes of jewels. They demanded powers to search the houses and papers of various persons suspected of concealing effects of the late Prince of Conde. New commissioners and new powers were sent to them, with particular instructions to preserve the Cabinet of Natural History.

The confusion which reigns here can more easily be conceived than described. We seem to have returned to a state of complete and political chaos. All is tumult and disorder. In this situation, force alone can decide, and disentangle the jarring elements. Those however, who foresee a speedy conclusion to the

present state of distraction, will probably be mistaken. That order will spring from confusion, and some regular form of government succeed to the present anarchy, is indeed to be hoped, but not speedily to be looked for. In proportion to the violence with which distraction now rages must be the time it will require to subside. Before the government can be regenerated, and the numerous crimes committed at the different periods of the Revolution done away, it must be purified by much blood. Even suppose the war should be brought to a more speedy conclusion than is at present probable, it will be difficult to determine in what mode things can be settled. There is such a collision of passions, prejudices and interests that it must be long before any settled order of things can take place. What means indeed will be found to reconcile the wishes and adjust the claims of the different parties, it is impossible to foresee.

We now touch on a new era of a revolution which has been continually varying its form, and giving rise to fresh changes; a revolution which has astonished ordinary observers, by the novelty, magnitude, and rapid succession of events; which has filled with horror the friends of humanity, by the crimes which it has produced, and the evils with which it threatens humanity; and which has opened a new field of curiosity and speculation to the Philosopher, while it baffles every effort of reasoning and conjecture.

SITTING of the JACOBINS.

March 29.

Robespierre inveighed bitterly against a decree passed on the morning sitting against those who might instigate to murder and pillage. He requested that that part of the convention, which did not wish for the public good, might be unmasked, and that they should be deprived of the power of doing hurt. "Let, said he, the faithful departments be invited to proceed against those who are unfaithful, in order to crush them. Strike at length; strike all traitors, and respect only the national representatives."

March 31.

Marat.—"The dangers which threaten our country are at their height, and the moment has arrived when the courage of Republicans ought to be displayed.—The treacheries of our generals are no longer a mystery. My predictions are accomplished. But we have opened our eyes too late. A messenger has been dispatched to Dumourier, and I will warrant that by this time he has emigrated. Bournonville has set out to seize all the papers which may tend to convict himself, and perhaps to try to march against Paris with Dumourier.

Danton in a speech of some length, recapitulated his former services, in having prevented the ministry, of which he was a member, from leaving Paris in September last. He knew Dumourier to be unprincipled and ambitious; but he knew his military talents, and wished to give his country the benefit of them. But Dumourier conceived the project of conquering the Netherlands and Holland, & making himself their Protector. All his actions were infected by this idea; and if he did not annihilate the Prussians in the camp of La Lune, it was because he wished to reserve himself an asylum in case of defeat, in the states of Frederick William. His retreat from Belgium was rather the fault of his inferior officers than his own. Miranda was a fool or a traitor. When Dumourier returned from Holland to Belgium he was quite dejected. The failure of his visionary projects reduced him almost to a state of insanity. He retained nothing of a Republican but his military ardour, and fought every 2 leagues. "But, continued the speaker, let us leave this raving general, and think only of saving the Republic. France is far from having lost her force. Under Louis XIV. she combated all Europe, with resources far inferior. But where are those resources? It is for the Jacobins to find them. It is not enough to have levied an army of 300,000 men; we must raise a central army to defend Paris, and succour all the rest. Let the Jacobins call upon all good citizens, and select those who are the most capable to defend their country, and we shall soon have a formidable army. The factious talk of dissolving the convention; I cannot bear the idea of dissolution. Let those who have shewn themselves too pusillanimous to join their names to those whose glory will descend to posterity, withdraw from it. Let us engage the people to speak,